



# The Bisbee Daily Review

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

## WEATHER.

ARIZONA: Wed. local rains; Thurs. generally fair, warmer.

VOL. 20. No. 243.

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE TO START APRIL 6

War Costs Not Increasing as Rapidly as Expected; McAdoo to Announce Interest Rate Soon.

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—Himmling of Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the size and interest rate of the third liberty loan to open April 6 gave special importance to a treasury announcement of government receipts and expenditures, from which might be calculated with fair accuracy the sum the government would need before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Outstanding features of these figures, as unofficially analyzed were that war costs are not increasing from month to month as had been expected and that ordinary expenses and loans to allies in the next three and one-third months probably will not be much over \$4,000,000,000. To this must be added the necessary outlay of about \$3,155,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and maturing before June 30; \$500,000,000 for the government capital in the war finance corporation where creation is expected soon and \$500,000,000 to provide a current working balance at the end of the year. These would make a total of \$8,655,000,000 needed between now and June 30.

Expect Large Receipts. On the other side of the books might be placed the \$853,000,000 from income and excess profits taxes and other internal revenue sources; \$75,000,000 from miscellaneous receipts; \$45,000,000 from estimated customs receipts; approximately \$200,000,000 revenue expected from sale of war savings stamps and from the next three days from a current issue of certificates.

These would make a total of nearly \$4,500,000,000 which might be expected to flow into the treasury between now and June 30 from other sources than the liberty loan.

On this basis of calculation the differences to be provided for would be between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. This sum is much less than has been calculated in the past as necessary on the basis of estimated expenditures of government departments and loans to allies.

Legislation Required. These figures do not necessarily disclose the size of the third liberty loan, for other elements of financial mechanism, judgment of the money market and approval of popular feeling enter into the actual determination. The figures are essentially the same, however, as those which Secretary McAdoo and his advisors have before them in deciding how many billions are to be raised in the big campaign.

It is believed the amount already has been determined by the secretary and that as soon as the money market interest rate shall be 4 per cent, as on the second loan, or higher, to accord with the upward tendency of interest rates in the last few months, he will make known his recommendations. These will go to congress probably late this week or early next week, in the form of a request for authorization to float bonds.

The interest rate authorized last September but unissued. If the interest rate is to be above 4 per cent, legislation also will be required for that. It is considered probable that the secretary will also ask authority to issue a much greater amount than actually will be floated in the third loan, so that the balance will be issued in the next fiscal year.

Less Cost to Allies. More than \$1,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness remain to be issued in the next few weeks before the liberty loan campaign and will be redeemed from proceeds of the loan. This provides a means of distributing receipts and disbursements over a long period and avoid sharp disturbances on the money market.

The treasury announced today that government departments expenses, most of which represent war bills and loans to allies in the fiscal and two-third months of the current fiscal year, have been \$7,234,000,000. Recently these expenditures have been running at the rate of about \$1,000,000,000 a month. So far this month they have been lower, because of the sharp reduction of payments to allies.

Other figures made public by the treasury show that in the seven months up to February 1, the war department had spent \$2,215,000,000, although estimates for the 12 months of the fiscal year were \$8,750,000,000. The shipping board has spent \$322,000,000 as compared with estimates for the year amounting to \$901,000,000. For the naval establishment the outlay had been \$685,000,000 as compared with estimates for the year of \$966,000,000.

## PASTOR GUILTY.

(By Review Leased Wire) BURLINGTON, Vt., March 19.—The Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor was found guilty tonight by a jury in the federal court on a charge of urging opposition to the army draft.

## VOTE LARGE SUM FOR NAVY'S NEEDS

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—The annual naval appropriation bill carrying more than a billion three hundred million dollars and a war time increase in the navy's enlisted strength from 87,000 to 180,000 men was reported to the house today by Chairman Fugett of the naval committee. Secretary Daniels expressed satisfaction with the measure, saying the committee had improved upon official recommendation as a result of thorough study of the department and its needs.

The bill is larger by over \$800,000,000 than any prior naval bill, carrying roundly \$1,327,600,000, said Mr. Daniels.

"Almost \$200,000,000 is provided for aviation purposes and, while I cannot make public the details to which this large credit is to be applied it represents what our experts felt necessary and will be used to greatly increase the efficiency of the excellent services the naval aviators are performing."

"The bill provides the money necessary to carry forward the three year program of dreadnaughts, battle cruisers and other types of ships already authorized. It provides, as recommended, an emergency fund of \$100,000,000, which may be used in the construction of destroyers and other small craft which are the present most pressing need in the fight against the submarine menace."

## LOYAL WISCONSIN VOTERS IN GLOOM OVER EARLY VOTE

Lenroot Believed Beaten in Race for Senator in Primary Election to Select Republican Candidate.

(By Review Leased Wire) MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Those who hoped for a clear blast of patriotism from today's senatorial primaries were in gloom over early returns.

It appeared from scattered returns from 21 counties that even if Lenroot, the Republican loyalist candidate opposing James Thompson should win it would be by a very slight margin. Joseph E. Davis' nomination over Dr. Charles McCarthy by the Democrats by an overwhelming majority, probably five to one or more, was assured early. Both are enthusiastic supporters of the president's conduct of the war and the Republican Loyalists took a need of comfort from the fact that the Democratic votes should also count in the judgment of Wisconsin pronounced by the country at large.

Thompson, with 11,756 votes in the scattered returns, was 500 ahead of Lenroot, who had 11,206. At the time of this computation little had been heard from the so-called German counties, where Thompson was expected to poll a heavy vote. Nothing had been heard from the city of Milwaukee, where there was also a municipal primary and the polls did not close until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Davis lost no time in beginning his campaign for the election on April 2.

## VICTOR CONFIDENT.

(By Review Leased Wire) MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Victor Berger claimed he would poll fifty thousand votes. The socialist candidate at the primaries in 1916 received 11,479 votes.

## WILSON BACKS DAVIES.

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—Indications tonight that Joseph E. Davies, had won the Democrat nomination for United States senator from Wisconsin brought an announcement from the National Democrat committee that President Wilson would throw his support behind Mr. Davies. Loyalty to the government's war program, the committee announcement would be the issue in the campaign.

## WAR FINANCE BILL AMENDMENTS LOSE

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—The war finance corporation bill without republican amendments in the house today, proposed amendments being beaten after brief debate. In order to hasten work on the measure the house decided to dispense with the usual Wednesday routine tomorrow.

The most determined fight today was over a provision giving the secretary of the corporation even if acceptable to the four directors who, with the secretary will compose the organization. The attack was led by Representatives Moore of Pennsylvania, and Longworth of Ohio. Democrats did not join in the debate but voted solidly against striking out the provision.

## FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS IN TRENCH RAIDS

Spectacular Offensives By General Petain's Troops Net Gains Against Huns On Wide Sector.

(By Review Leased Wire) ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Monday, March 18 (By the Assd. Press).—The center of military interest during the last few days has passed from the Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, where both the French and the Germans have broken into marked activity.

In the Verdun region the correspondent watched the execution of two trench raids on a large scale carried out by the French on Saturday evening and at dawn on Sunday, the results in which exceeded all expectations. Within twelve hours the French had penetrated the remarkably strong system of German trenches in both Cheppy Wood and Malancourt Wood to a depth at some points of more than a quarter of a mile. They destroyed all the enemy works, his blockhouse and shelters, which had taken the Germans three years to construct and brought back two groups of prisoners, each comprising eighty men, while the French themselves suffered only the slightest losses.

## Germans Nervous

General Von Gallwitz's army, acting under the direct orders of the German crown prince, displayed evident nervousness under this pressure as was shown by the hurried arrival of large reserves in motor lorries. They were too late, however, to hinder the French. The ground was very unfavorable to the "trench attack," owing to the clay soil in which immense shell holes from former battles had become filled with water to a depth of some six feet. Among these the raiders were forced to pick their way under the constant peril of slipping in and drowning. The artillery preparation, however, was so overwhelming that the French met with only slight opposition to their progress.

The Cheppy Wood operation was the easier of the two, owing to the fact it was daylight and within five minutes after the assault groups had left the parapets, parties of prisoners could be seen running toward the French lines. Everything was carried out on a time schedule, and when the French returned to their own lines they had secured about 80 prisoners.

## Attack Before Dawn

The second raid, that upon Malancourt Wood, was a wonderfully impressive spectacle in the darkness just before dawn.

The correspondent passed the night on a knoll opposite the objective from which nothing but the occasional rattle of a machine gun could be heard and only a flash of light seen now and then, until a half hour before the time it had been arranged for the attack to begin. Then, the German guns, evidently suspecting that something was up, let fly salvoes all along the line after which quiet reigned again until, with a thunderous crash all the French batteries opened fire simultaneously, the signals flashed and the infantry went over.

Colored lights showed that the troops reached their objectives at various times previously arranged. Then groups of prisoners began coming back and eventually the Frenchmen, after completing their work of destruction, returned to their own lines, bringing

(Continued from Page Five)

## OFFENSIVE BY ALLIED ARMIES WILL DEVELOP SOON SAY OBSERVERS WHO CLAIM HUNS WILL KEEP ON DEFENSE

## GERMAN SOCIALIST DENOUNCES PEACE PACT WITH SLAVS

Dr. David Declares Teutons Made Russia Sign Terms By Force and That This Has Caused Unrest.

(By Review Leased Wire) COPENHAGEN, Monday, March 18.—Canciller Von Hertling, on the first reading in the Reichstag of the peace treaty with Russia today, declared he did not wish to discuss the opinions of Germany's enemies regarding the treaty.

"Hypocrisy," the chancellor added, "has become second nature to the enemy whose untruthfulness is made worse by his brutality."

Among the enemies there is not the slightest inclination to abandon the war, but rather the intention is manifested to continue this terrible combat till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage on that account for we are prepared for everything. We are prepared to make further sacrifices and stand firm as a rock in our confidence in our splendid army leaders and our heroic soldiers.

## Criticism Using Force

Deputy Fehrenbach of the Centrist party expressed regret that help had not been given Finland by Sweden as German action apparently had failed to meet with complete approval in Sweden. Germany, he said, only aims at clearing Finland of Bolsheviks and when the German forces undoubtedly will be withdrawn from Finland, Deputy Fehrenbach argued that the Poles should unequivocally recognize the integrity of the German empire, while the Germans, for their part, would renounce all plans of annexation. He added:

"We regard the right of peoples to self-determination as a point of honor and as a criterion for the honest policy of Germany before the world."

Dr. Edouard II. David, majority socialist denounced the Brest-Litovsk peace as not a peace by understanding but an unvarnished peace by force, adding:

"Not only did the Bolshevik-capitalist but our diplomatist capitulated to the militarist ideas of night. General Hoffmann cast the victor's sword into the scale."

Shakes Confidence. This peace has evoked dissatisfaction among the widest circles in the German nation and has shaken the confidence in the honesty of the German policy. Referring to Brest-Litovsk presses, all peace feeling in France and Great Britain. The entente already is at work again welding together the broken ring in the east.

"Our main object—internal dissolution of the enemy coalition—has not been attained but has been made more difficult."

Referring to the chancellor's repeated declaration in favor of self-determination, Dr. David said:

"We must have guarantees that the government's acts correspond with its words. The military party was to be the Poles in the east and to carry

(Continued on Page Two)

## POSTAL WORKERS GET PAY INCREASE

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—Pay increases of 15 per cent for all employees of the postal service, recommended by the senate post office subcommittee in revising the post office appropriation bill were approved late today by the full committee, which ordered the bill favorably reported. The increase does not apply to postmasters of the first, second or third classes, but obtains in the case of fourth class postmasters deprived of credit for stamp cancellations.

Additional made to the bill today were an appropriation of \$100,000 for experiments in utilizing motor trucks for the shipment of food to large cities; a clause prohibiting the censoring in America of mail from the American expeditious forces which is censored in Europe; an increase of \$200,000 in the house appropriation for the censorship of foreign mails; and a clause authorizing the secretary of war to turn over to the postmaster general for use in mail transportation all airplanes and automobiles unsuitable for military purposes.

A charge of 24 cents an ounce was recommended for airplane mail.

## British Aviators Doing Fine Work Against Germans

(By Review Leased Wire) LONDON, March 19.—Two hundred fifty-five flights into Germany have been carried out by British aviators and only ten machines have been lost. James Ian McPherson, parliamentary secretary of the war council, announced in the house of commons today. More than a ton of bombs was dropped on Mannheim on March 18, he added.

Mr. McPherson said eight direct hits had been obtained on the Falsche Sodafabrik at Mannheim. The British raiders were attacked by an enemy formation and two of the enemy machines were downed, the others being driven off. All the British machines returned.

The 255 flights, Mr. McPherson explained, constituted 38 raids into Germany, all since October.

The aviators dropped 48 tons of bombs. Raids were carried out in day light. The number of these expeditions and the amount of explosives dropped were increasing steadily. The attacks were concentrated on objects of military importance.

Mr. McPherson also said there had been a steady increase in the strength of the enemy's air craft defenses. These air craft, however, had been defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene.

## BANDITS ROB BANK.

(By Review Leased Wire) SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Three bandits, masked and armed, held up the Yokama Specie bank, limited, late today and escaped with approximately \$5000 after locking up more than 20 of the institution's employees in an office room.

## HOLLAND IS GIVEN ANOTHER RESPITE ON SHIP QUESTION

Realizing Difficult Role of Dutch Kingdom Allies Delay Seizing Vessels to Permit Reply to Demands.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Plans for taking over Dutch shipping in American waters at noon today were changed in the last moment. In the absence of a reply from Holland to the British-American demand for transfer of the ships, according to the agreement which Germany blocked, it was decided to wait at least another day to avoid seeming discourtesy to the little kingdom, which has had one of the most difficult roles among the neutrals in the world war.

Tonight the United States still awaited final word from London, where negotiations were conducted. An urgent message was sent to London late in the day asking for a reply.

It is believed some trouble with incoming cables is responsible for the delay in transmitting the Dutch reply. Unequivocal acceptance of the original agreement for the transfer of ships is wanted by the United States, which will accept no less and is prepared to go ahead with the requisitioning of the tonnage unless a favorable reply is received. Press dispatches indicating that Holland had asked that the ships be prohibited from carrying troops or munitions were taken to indicate that she was making a last effort to placate Germany, in the face of submarine threats and economic pressure. Such conditions are regarded as being not those of Holland, but those of Germany and accordingly will be refused. It was said on high authority there was no possibility of the United States and Great Britain accepting any limitation on the exercise of their sovereign rights under international law.

Dutch seamen who are to be replaced by Americans can demand to be repatriated to Holland, take employment on any other merchant marine vessel of the United States or any other country, or they can be admitted to the United States if admissible under the immigration laws.

## PLAN TO CONSERVE FLOUR FOR ALLIES

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—The food administration tonight announced the first of a series of steps planned to stretch flour supplies sufficiently to feed the country and maintain shipments to the allies until the next harvest.

Beginning with the baking trade, which uses forty percent of the wheat flour consumed in this country, the administration has approved plans for a division of flour supplies between shops, sharing of wheat substitutes and for a nation-wide educational campaign to eliminate waste, which would be worked out at a meeting in Chicago next Friday.

Further restrictions on the consumption of wheat which were announced last week as under consideration will be put into effect next.

## INCREASING PRICE OF WHEAT OPPOSED

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 19.—Opposition to the proposal to make \$2.50 a bushel the government price guarantee for 1918 wheat opened today in the senate after nearly three days debate by senators from western agricultural states in favor of the increase. Action was deferred again, with supporters of the legislation confident of securing a majority but doubtful about the two-thirds vote necessary to add it to the pending agricultural appropriation bill.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, Democrat, spoke at length against any increase, declaring the price of \$2.20 prescribed by President Wilson's recent proclamation was "ample" for increasing wheat production.

He said proposals in changes for increases had caused wheat hoarding and suffering by the allies. An increase, he added, would mean higher bread prices for consumers already suffering from the higher cost of living.

Attempt to Pierce Enemy's Lines May Be Made From Italy; All Forces Under War Council Control.

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, March 18.—The key to the western battle front is in the hands of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Decisions as to the time and place of major offensives by the allies rests with that body. It directly controls also, officials here believe, new weapons forged during the winter with which to make effective its plan of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the allied armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers are convinced that the German high command plans a defensive campaign and that the long talked of drive on Paris or the channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative according to this view, rests with the allied and American forces. Communications are being closely scanned for the first indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

## To Co-Operate Armies.

The supreme council was created under the insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on co-ordinated plans and under the direction of single agency. The exact scope of the council's authority never has been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British imperial general staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Decision by the war council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defenses are destined to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the war department predicts, in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes and can devote its new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

## May Start in Italy.

Opinion as to the sectors offering the best opportunity for allied assaults varies widely here. There is substantial agreement, however, that the Italian front may in fact become the main theatre of war this year. Anglo-German concentrations and possible offensives on that front, also noted by the weekly war summary, may represent the recognition of this view by the German high command. In any event even though the supreme council might have decided to make the effort to break through in Italy, it is believed the first moves in the game would be played in France and Flanders. Drives with all the appearance of being the real offensives would undoubtedly accompany or precede the main thrust.

The pooled allied reserves under direction of the supreme council would make possible a campaign of such nature, designed to keep the German command perplexed as to which assault would be driven home. In that position, adequate German forces of selected troops necessarily would be held ready to support either line and they must be held somewhere in Germany with ready transportation available in either direction.

## Council in Command.

The theory of pooled general reserves under command of the supreme war council has already appeared in the British press to some extent as the explanation of what has been said in parliament.

The practical question of how such a grand reserve may be handled appeals to army officers as the most interesting question of the day. Mobilization of a new interallied army of attack does not seem feasible, it is said. It is pointed out, however, that the report of Sir Douglas Haig on operations in 1917 shows that his scheme of operations was upset to some extent when he was compelled to take over an additional section of the French front freeing a large French army for participation in the French offensives of that year.

This suggests that a similar practice might be adopted for obtaining an army for an attack on any front. If the assaults were to be made in Flanders, the French reserves could make over, trenches now held by the British, except on the sector of operations. British troops thus released would be available for purposes of attack. If additional reserves were necessary, General Pershing might expand his front on the right flank, where he is now gradually taking over the American sector.

It is conceivable to army officers that the armies sent to support Italy in her time of peril are included in the forces now under direction of the supreme war council. Certainly, it is pointed out, they are not in a position to be supervised by Generals Haig and Petain.

## THERE'S NOTHING LIKE GOOD OLD SINGOUT TO KEEP UP SPIRITS OF OUR SAMMIES OVER THERE



Concert by and for Americans.

Under the Stars and Stripes these Sammies are oblivious of their proximity to the battle lines. Guitars, mandolins and voices are cut loose in an old-time singout and even the monkey mascot is happy. At these leisure-hour parties the tension of war is relaxed and France's atmosphere is given a "good beating."